mulayam, cong mammon p4
the ambitious kamal nath p8
serving bhajan, bansi p12
dlf: building on dirt p20
transfers rattle up p22

gfiles
INSIDE THE GOVERNMENT

TALK TIME | wajahat habibullah

'People consider RTI *their* law'

PHOTOS: Sharad Saxena

As the first Chief Information Commissioner, Habibullah had no precedent to follow. It has been over a year since the Central Information Commission was set up under the Right To Information (RTI) Act.

The CIC belongs to the Jammu & Kashmir cadre of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and retired as Secretary, Panchayati Raj to the Government of India. In an interview with gfiles in his office at the Old Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) campus, Habibullah discussed the working of the CIC, and how it is coping with the huge expectations people have of it.

gfiles: *It is over a year since the Central Information Commission was set up. How do you view its working so far?*

Wajahat Habibullah: The Right To Information (RTI) Act is the most important legislation in independent India. People consider it to be their law. They do not think it is a government law, which they have to abide by. That is an important factor.

...continued on next page

contents

BRIC-A-BRAC
nuggets about rashtrapati bhavan, up congress, thakur politics
4

BUREAUSCOPE
what the stars foretell about ministers and portfolios
7

MASTERMIND
a look at the life, times and talents of kamal nath
8

GLOBAL SCAN
how the us ingeniously regulated its broadcast industry
10

STOCK DOCTOR
talk about stocks—what's good, and will get better
11

FIRST STIRRINGS
haryana ex-chief secretary m c gupta recalls his career's momentous events
12

MILESTONES
heartwarming tales of officers' efforts in obscure places
14

JUDICIAL JOTTINGS
the burning topic of reforms in the judicial system
15

MANDARIN MATTERS
food for thought about the mea, the ias and the it dept
18

DIGGING IT OUT
the curious affairs of dlf ltd and poll-eve transfers in up
20

gfiles: *Do the offi cials cooperate in the working of the RTI? Is there a tussle between people seeking information and offi cials unwilling to share it because this is something very new for them?*

WH: The government is cool about it but individual offi cers are enthusiastic. They are eager to implement it. So, at the institutional level there is a certain reluctance to share information. You could see that the government wanted to amend the RTI Act to withhold offi cials' notings on fi les. The offi cials are not averse to the notings being accessible. An honest offi cer is only too keen that his notings be seen. It is the political class that is opposed. But, thanks to the media debate, the government had to step back.

gfiles: *Do you have to travel to make people aware about the RTI Act and the CIC?*

WH: I travel, attend seminars, speak to my offi cers in the states and take their views. I was a director at the Lal Bahadur Shastri Academy in Mussoorie. I consider many of the offi cers who passed through it then as my children. When I went to Jaunpur in UP recently, the district magistrate turned out to be one of my 'children'!

gfiles: *What kind of coordination is required between the CIC and the states?*

WH: CIC is not like the Central Election Commission (CEC). The relationship of the CEC with the state election commissions is hierarchical. Not so in the case of the CIC. Every state government has its own state information commission. In Maharashtra and Rajasthan, the state information commissions were set up before the CIC. The decisions of the CIC are posted on our website. Many of the state information commissions do use them as precedents but they are not mandated to do so.

gfiles: *Is there a possibility of troublesome elements misusing the RTI Act?*

WH: There are a few who misuse it. But they are a very small percentage of the people seeking information.

gfiles: *There are complaints that work is piling up at the CIC. Is there need for its expansion?*

WH: We have been clearing the work as fast as possible. There are three commissioners, and we dispose of the complaints at our own speed. I tend to give a complete hearing, and it takes me longer. But my colleagues follow the other path of disposing of cases by not spending too much time on each. People may be dissatisfi ed with either approach. But no one is complaining about the decisions. g

gfiles
INSIDE THE GOVERNMENT

VOL.1, ISSUE 1 | APRIL 2007

Inderjit Badhwar | EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Anil Tyagi | EDITOR
Yasmin Bajoria | DEPUTY EDITOR
Dev Kabir Malik | ART DIRECTION & DESIGN
Renu Mittal | POLITICAL EDITOR
G S Sood | BUSINESS EDITOR
Arun Lavania | MANAGING EDITOR
Somya Bandhopadhyay | EDITOR – NORTH EAST
Sudhir Sharma | MANAGER – LOGISTICS
Sharad Saxena | PHOTO EDITOR
Jagannivas Iyer | COPY EDITOR
Rakesh Arora | DIRECTOR – MARKETING
Kaushal Kaushik, Rajeev Saxena | LEGAL CONSULTANTS
Pradeep Tyagi, Nipun Jain | FINANCES

CONTACT DETAILS
118, 2ND FLOOR, DDA SITE 1,
NEW RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI – 110 060
TEL/FAX: +91-11-28744789, +91-11-45082832,
+91-11-20544692
e-mail: gfilesindia@gmail.com
www.gfiles.info

ADVERTISING & MARKETING
Rakesh Arora | LIFETIME MEDIA COMMUNICATION
DA-4, 103, BUSINESS CENTRE, VIKAS MARG,
LAXMI NAGAR, NEW DELHI – 110 092
TEL: +91-11-22055509/12 | MOB: 9810648809
e-mail: rka1965@gmail.com

All information in gfiles is obtained from sources that the management considers reliable, and is disseminated to readers without any responsibility on our part. Any opinions or views on any contemporary or past topics, issues or developments expressed by third parties, whether in abstract or in interviews, are not necessarily shared by us. Copyright exclusively with Sarvashrestha Media Pvt. Ltd. All rights reserved throughout the world. Reproduction of any material of this magazine in whole, or in part(s), in any manner, without prior permission, is totally prohibited. The publisher accepts no responsibility for any material lost or damaged in transit. The publisher reserves the right to refuse, withdraw or otherwise deal with any advertisement without explanation. All advertisements must comply with the Indian Advertisements Code.

PUBLISHED AND PRINTED BY: Anil Tyagi

All disputes are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of competent courts in New Delhi only

Welcome to the inaugural issue of India's fi rst magazine written, designed and produced for India's civil services—the vast and formidable network of bureaucracies and public sector organizations that provides continuity and stability to this nation's governance. Gfi les is more than an information vehicle. It is an interactive and participatory platform for public servants to express their joys, sorrows, anxieties, hopes and ambitions. There is no similar forum.

The content helps general readers to understand that bureaucrats are not robots but dynamic individuals who have to use uncanny dexterity and tact to deal with the daily pressures from politicians and infl uence peddlers to use governance as a milch cow for vested interests. We cut through rumour mills and help India's civil servants reach out to one another and become acquainted with their issues, practical problems, everyday challenges and the intricacies of their working environment.

Gfi les is sent free of cost to serving and retired offi cers of India's administrative community. We are, however, enclosing a subscription form. Paid subscriptions will be akin to your contribution to our endeavour to ensure that the magazine remains economically viable and, most important, free, fearless and independent in serving the special information needs of the career people who serve this nation.

INDERJIT BADHWAR
Editor-in-Chief

BIRTHDAYS | APRIL 2007

Sheo Kishor Tiwari
01-04-1947
CADRE: UP
tewarisk@ias.nic.in

Dibyendu Sekhar Misra
02-04-1956
CADRE: ORISSA
misrads@ias.nic.in

S Ahlawat
04/04/1952
CADRE: HARYANA
jsahlawat.ias@ias.nic.in

A Santhi Kumari
07-04-1965
CADRE: ANDHRA PRADESH
kumarias@ias.nic.in

Longki Phancho
20-04-1952
CADRE: ASSAM
phanchol@ias.nic.in

Manohar Pandey
19-04-1953
CADRE: MP
pandeym@ias.nic.in

Uttam Kumar Sangma
21-04-1954
CADRE: MEGHALAYA
sangmauk@ias.nic.in

Rajesh Kishore
28-04-1955
CADRE: BIHAR
kishorer@ias.nic.in

Ashok Kumar Jha
18-04-1947
CADRE: BIHAR
jhaak2@ias.nic.in

M S Paraste
16-04-1954
CADRE: CHHATTISGARH
msparaste.ias@ias.nic.in

Sudhir G Rahate
15-04-1964
CADRE: MAHARASHTRA
rahatesg@ias.nic.in

Hira Lal Prajapati
01-04-1947
CADRE: MADHYA PRADESH
prajapat@ias.nic.in

Chitra Ramachandran
08-04-1961
CADRE: MAHARASHTRA
rchandr8@ias.nic.in

Inderjeet P Gautam
02-04-1953
CADRE: UP
gautamip@ias.nic.in

Himani Pande
04-04-1971
CADRE: UP
pandeh@ias.nic.in

Farooq Ahmed Pir
01-04-1954
CADRE: J&K
fa.pir@ias.nic.in

Hasnain Alam
15-04-1949
CADRE: BIHAR
hasnain.a@ias.nic.in

Swaroop P
25-04-1978
CADRE: TAMIL NADU
swaroopp@ias.nic.in

H Tantray
01-04-1954
CADRE: J&K
gh.tantray@ias.nic.in

B Venkatesham
10-04-1968
CADRE: ANDHRA PRADESH
venkatesham@ias.nic.in

Prem Singh Meena
10-04-1976
CADRE: RAJASTHAN
meenaps@ias.nic.in

Anuradha Thakur
12-04-1970
CADRE: BIHAR
thakura@ias.nic.in

Kamal Kant Mittal
16-04-1958
CADRE: DELHI
mittalkk@ias.nic.in

Harishankar Brahma
19-04-1950
CADRE: ASSAM
brahmah@ias.nic.in

110 officers celebrate their birthdays in April. For the complete list, see www.indianbuzz.com or www.gfiles.info

FORM-B

I, ANIL TYAGI declare that I am the Printer and Publisher of the newspaper entitled G-FILES to be printed at Delhi/New Delhi and published at Delhi/New Delhi and that the particulars in respect of the said newspaper given hereunder are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
1. Title of the newspaper G-FILES
2. Language (in which it is to be published)ENGLISH
3. Periodicity of the publication
(a) Daily, weekly, fortnightly or otherwise MONTHLY
(b) In case of daily, please state whether it is morning or evening newspaper N.A.
(c) In case of newspaper other than daily, please state the day (s) on which it is to be published LAST WEEK OF EVERY MONTH
4. Retail selling price of the newspaper RS.200/-
(a) If the newspaper is for free distribution, please state it is for free distribution PARTLY
(b) If it has only an annual subscription and no retail price, please state the annual subscription NA
5. Publisher's Name ANIL TYAGI
Nationality INDIAN
Address 118, 2ND FLOOR, DDA SITE NO.1, NEW RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI – 110060.
6. Place of publication
(Please give the complete postal address) 118, 2ND FLOOR, DDA SITE NO.1, NEW RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI – 110060.
7. Printer's Name M/S MAYUR PRINT HOUSE
Nationality INDIAN
Address A-29/1 NARAINA INDUSTRIAL AREA, PHASE-I, NEW DELHI
8. Names of printing press where printing 1. M/S MAYUR PRINT HOUSE, A-291 NARAINA INDUSTRIAL AREA, PHASE-I, NEW DELHI
is to be conducted and the true and prices description of the premises
where the press (es) is/are installed
9. Editor's Name ANIL TYAGI
Nationality INDIAN
Address 118, 2ND FLOOR, DDA SITE NO.1, NEW RAJINDER NAGAR, NEW DELHI – 110060.
10. Owner's Name SARVASHRESTHA MEDIA PVT LTD.
Please state the particulars of Individual (s) ANIL TYAGI
of the firm, Joint Stock Company, Trust Cooperative, Dr. G. S. SOOD
Society or Association which owns the newspaper KAMNA TYAGI
Please state whether the owner owns any Other newspaper and if so, its name, periodicity, language and place of the publication.
11. Please state whether the declaration is in respect of:-
(a) A newspaper or
NEW MAGAZINE
(b) an existing newspaper NA
(c) In case the declaration falls under item (b) the NA reason for filling the fresh declaration.
Anil Tyagi
Signature
Name (in block letters) ANIL TYAGI
Designation PUBLISHER

DCP LICENCE NO F 2 (G-4) PRESS 2007

Kissa Kalam ki kursi ka

wheels of conspiracy

Though the term of President APJ Abdul Kalam will expire in July, lobbying is already on for the next incumbent. And no prizes for guessing what opinion Congress supremo Sonia Gandhi has on the subject of whether the missile man should get a second term. In the first place, Kalam was hurriedly installed in Rashtrapati Bhavan by the previous prime minister, Atal Behari Vajpayee, to pre-empt the scientist's departure for foreign shores. Then, the Congress was acutely embarrassed when President Kalam sent back the office-of-profit Bill, seeking clarifications. Worst of all was when Kalam doggedly refused to endorse the Congress move to impose President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh, prompting Congressmen to remark that he was "a diploma-holder President" unfamiliar with Constitutional technicalities.

Finally, when a facilitator-turned-close-friend of the UP chief minister announced the support of the Samajwadi Party for Kalam's second term, it snapped Sonia's patience. She made up her mind to oppose it and Kalam, who easily read her mind, went on record to indicate he was uninterested in a second term.

Meanwhile, LK Advani, Leader of the Opposition, announced the BJP's support for a second term for Kalam as soon as he emerged from a meeting with the President. However, this unilateral announcement was actually intended to nip in the bud the candidature of a close friend of Atal Behari Vajpayee.

All the CM's Congressmen in UP

mulayam-go-round

The Congress leaders of Uttar Pradesh may defer to Sonia Gandhi but owe their fortunes to her arch enemy, Chief Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav of the Samajwadi Party. Pramod Tiwari, the Congress Legislature Party (CLP) leader, is said to have a rocking rapport with the chief minister and has praised him in the House.

Sources say Tiwari's son-in-law, Ambika Mishra, is doing roaring business through Ambalika, his construction company in Lucknow, courtesy the UP government. After his marriage to Tiwari's daughter, he has reportedly bagged tenders amounting to Rs 1,000 crore from the UP Public Works Department. Beautification of city roads, and linking the golf club to the ring road, is now in Ambalika Construction's pocket. It is also reliably learnt that the contracts for construction of the Sahara Mall in Lucknow and the proposed office-cum-residence (reputed to be worth Rs 100 crore) of Sahara India Managing Worker Subrato Roy "Saharasri" in Sahara City has been awarded to Mishra. It is widely known that Saharasri and the chief minister have a common friend, who is close to a Bollywood film star.

Further, Tiwari's daughter—a Sahara staffer—reportedly aspires to join politics. The chief minister changed the Pratapgarh district collector twice before the coming polls. It is said that this was done to let Tiwari manage his election from Rampur Khas constituency in the district.

Other Congressmen are also indebted to the chief minister. Jagdambika Pal reportedly got a no-objection certificate from the state government for his proposed dental college on the Rae Bareli road just three days before such approvals were banned. The UP Congress Committee (UPCC) spokesman, Akhilesh Pratap Singh, is said to have recently established access to the chief minister through the vice-chairman of the Lucknow Development Authority, BB Singh—the man who allotted 28 plots to the chief minister's relatives and senior bureaucrats, provoking a court inquiry.

UPCC chief Salman Khurshid is also considered close to the chief minister, so much so that people approach him for land allotments to set up schools. Khurshid's wife, Congress MLA Louise Salman Khurshid, spends a good deal of time on the UP secretariat's fifth floor—where all-important offices are located. Sources reveal she was inclined to accept a berth in the Mulayam cabinet. Her husband reportedly had a hard time preventing her, to forestall embarrassment to him.

BK Chaturvedi: no laughing matter

Will he, won't he?

cabinet secretary term tizzy

Sources say that the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is pondering the grant of yet another extension to Cabinet Secretary BK Chaturvedi. His current two-year extension is due to end in June. The government, especially the PMO, works in its own inimitable style and it will be interesting to see whether it grants him another extension for a year or chooses to appoint him governor of a state. It is said that Chaturvedi would like to be governor of Delhi. Incidentally, the post of lieutenant-governor of Delhi is also about to fall vacant as the present incumbent, BL Joshi, wants to go out of Delhi. The third option before the government is to give Chaturvedi an important ambassadorial appointment.

Now, the IAS fraternity is comfortable with the last two options but not the first. The first time he got an extension, the career of nine senior bureaucrats was affected. Reva Nayyar, president of the IAS Association, resigned in disgust. This time round, a similar number of officers stand to be affected.

Bureaucrats emphasize that they are not against Chaturvedi, but against the granting of extensions that stall other people's careers. They state that, if an individual is indispensable, he can be accommodated in the PMO or elsewhere. IAS association members feel the PMO should appoint a meritorious and senior officer instead of giving Chaturvedi another extension.

Thakur Gang of Four

caste adhesive

The past month saw some hectic activity in Uttar Pradesh, with the ruling United Progressive Alliance (UPA) at the Centre unsuccessfully trying to get the Mulayam Singh Yadav regime dismissed and President's Rule imposed. Relations between the UPA's chief constituent, the Congress, and the Samajwadi Party have never been cordial and the Congress clamoured for President's Rule following the discovery of human skeletons in Nithari in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. But the party's lack of understanding of Thakur politics stood exposed.

Its chief coalition ally, the CPI(M), opposed any such dismissal but BJP president Rajnath Singh declared his party would support Central rule if the Congress were really serious. The Congress' lack of strength in the Assembly was a factor and BJP support was crucial. But wily Mulayam got his party secretary, Amar Singh, to convince BJP leader Bhairon Singh Shekhawat in a Thakur-to-Thakur talk that it was quite unnecessary for the saffron party to up the ante at a time when its prospects had started looking up in UP and that the Congress would never return the favour. Shekhawat then sounded party colleague Jaswant Singh and the Thakur foursome of Shekhawat, Amar, Jaswant and Rajnath reached a compromise.

Rajnath's secret verbal weapon

language as ammo

Rajnath Singh (second from left): mouthing volleys

The speech writer is not yet a conspicuous backroom figure in Indian political parlours, as is the case in the US of A. Yet, many an Indian politician is now using the services of the brainy aide in addition to those of the brawny brigade. Probably the first time that speech writers figured in the Indian political scene was when Rajiv Gandhi made his entry with his band of *baba log*. Mani Shankar Aiyar was the brain behind such ear-catching phrases as "power-brokers"—used by Rajiv at the Congress centenary function in Mumbai in 1985. And, some time ago, Jairam Ramesh admitted on a TV show that he wrote speeches for Sonia Gandhi.

Well, the Bharatiya Janata Paty (BJP) leaders don't want to be left behind. BJP president and UP strongman Rajnath Singh has found his Man Friday in Sudhanshu Dwivedi, an engineering graduate from Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agricultural Sciences who now teaches at a Lucknow engineering college. Dwivedi is also a Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) cadet.

When Rajnath joined the Atal Behari Vajpayee government as agriculture minister towards the end of the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) second term, he brought Dwivedi to the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and then inducted him into the agriculture ministry as his adviser—on deputation, of course.

After the electoral defeat of 2004, Dwivedi returned to NAFED in Delhi but continued to contribute words and ideas for Rajnath's use. Now, the arena of activity has shifted to the inner circles of the party. It is believed that when Rajnath threw his hat into the leadership—read prime ministerial—ring, declaring, "*Yeh barat hai satta ki sundari ko desh ki rajdhani mein ley jaane ki. Aur iss barat ka main hi dulha hoon,*" it was Dwivedi who provided the verbal fusillade.

Political lords need their knights and Dwivedi is turning out to be one such knight for Rajnath, who is aspiring to be the lord of the saffron party. g

TRACKING

For a complete list of appointments & retirements, see www.indianbuzz.com or www.gfiles.info

Madhukar Gupta
The 1971 batch IAS officer takes charge as the Home Sceretary, Government of India.

N P S Aulakh
The 1972 batch IPS officer has been appointed DGP of Punjab. He was Special DG, BSF in Chandigarh.

A N Roy
The 1972 batch IPS officer has been promoted to DG in Maharashtra, as chairman, Police Housing Corporation.

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya
The former Vice-Chancellor of Visva Bharati University has been appointed Chairman of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR).

Lt.-Gen. Saibal Mukherjee
The Lieutenant-General has taken over as Director-General of the Army's Medical Services (DGMS).

Amar Sinha
The 1982 batch IFS officer, now in Brussels, has been appointed Ambassador to Turkmenistan.

Suresh Kumar
The 1986 batch IAS officer from the Jammu and Kashmir cadre has been appointed Secretary, NCERT.

S B Bhattacharya
The 1969 batch Indian Railway Traffic Service (IRTS) officer has taken over as Vice-Chairman of the Railway Claims Tribunal.

Jalaj Shrivastava
The 1984 batch IAS officer has joined the Government of India as Executive Director of the Food Corporation of India (FCI).

Arvind Jadhav
The 1978 batch IAS officer of the Karnataka cadre has joined his new posting as Chief Vigilance Officer of GAIL (India) Ltd.

D N Jadhav
The 1973 batch IPS officer, currently the Police Commissioner of Pune, will now be the Police Commissioner of Mumbai.

Syed Iftikar Sultan Ahmad
The 1970 batch IPS officer from the West Bengal cadre has been appointed DG of the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).

Santha Sheela Nair
The 1973 batch IAS officer from the Tamil Nadu cadre has been appointed Secretary, Drinking Water in the Government of India.

R H Khwaja
The 1976 batch IAS officer from the Andhra Pradesh cadre has been appointed Additional Secretary, Environment.

S L Bhat
The 1976 IAS officer from Jammu and Kashmir has been promoted to the rank of additional secretary in the ministry of agriculture.

MOVING *On: ias officers retiring in april*

ANDHRA PRADESH
Ashok Kumar Jha (1969)
P M Kuriakose (1986)
R Ramakrishnaiah (1993)
K Siddartha Goutham (1997)
BIHAR
Baidya Nath Mishra (1988)
DELHI
Om Prakash Kelkar (1972)
HARYANA
Mohinder Kumar Midha (1988)
HIMACHAL PRADESH
Puran Chand Kashyap (1991)
KARNATAKA
C H Govind Bhat (1983)
KERALA
D K Sankaran (1970)
MAHARASHTRA
B I Nagarale (1985)
NAGALAND
Tovili Sema (1994)
ORISSA
Ashok Kumar Misra (1969)
Roshan Lal Kalsia (1988)
PUNJAB
M G Acharya (1995)
Jagjit Singh (1978)
RAJASTHAN
Ram Rakh (1988)
Shivaji Ram Parthihar (1990)
TAMIL NADU
K Sampath Kumar (1979)
UTTAR PRADESH
Markeandey Singh (1990)
Krishna Murari Pandey (1990)
Rajendra Bhonwal (1975)
WEST BENGAL
B P Shyam Roy (1989)
Mohd Ansar Alam (1989)

Track the latest and hottest happenings inside the Indian bureaucracy

buzz tomorrow's news today

log on daily to

indianbuzz.com
indianbuzz.com
buzz today, news tomorrow

The premier webnews site about the Indian bureaucracy

Two up, one down

A novel stargazing exercise would be to take the pulse of the government by reading the star charts of three key ministries: Power, Human Resource Development, and Information & Broadcasting.

India was born at midnight on August 15, 1947, under this configuration: Ascendant (*lagna*) – Taurus, Rahu – Taurus, Mars – Gemini, Moon, Mercury, Sun, Saturn, Venus – Cancer, Jupiter – Libra and Ketu in Scorpio. It was born out of Kaalsarp Yoga since all the planets are helmed between Rahu and Ketu. Thus, it bore sustained uncertainty. The third house houses five planets, Sun, Moon, Saturn, Venus, Mercury, and deals with prowess, communication skills, self-belief. A malefic planet in this house is very powerful. The five planets form a Rajayoga, Pravajra, exuding energy. Since this Rajayoga is in the third house, the nation uses its energy to benefit citizens.

POWER MINISTRY

The Power Industry is influenced by Saturn and Mars. Whatever comes from the earth is attributable to Saturn. Transfer of power from source to consumer is ruled by action-oriented Mars. Influence of Venus and a sub of Mercury will continue till July 2008. Venus is lord of *lagna* and its 20-year *mahadasa* began in 1989. The economy's revival is traceable to this *mahadasa*.

Power is in short supply because the Sun is exerting its influence. But Saturn is the significator of the Taurus *lagna* so India will sort out this problem. Power Minister Sushil Kumar Shinde's Moon chart is: Moon – Capricorn, Ketu – Aquarius, Mars – Aries, Jupiter, Saturn – Taurus, Sun, Rahu – Leo and Venus, Mercury in Virgo. Jupiter and Saturn are in fifth house, Mercury and Venus occupy the ninth. Benefic planets occupy all triangles from Moon, Saturn is an exception. When most benefics form a triangle, a man progresses all his life. His horoscope is ruled by Saturn, source of energy and power. The ministry will take vital decisions under him.

HRD MINISTRY

The Human Resource Development ministry comes under the influence of Jupiter and Mercury. Jupiter deals with wisdom while Mercury provides intelligence to grasp the intricacies of knowledge. The planets play an important role in the chart of HRD Minister Arjun Singh. His chart reads: Ascendant (*lagna*) – Gemini, Jupiter – Gemini, Mars – Cancer, Sun, Mercury, Ketu – Libra, Venus – Scorpio, Saturn – Sagittarius and Moon, Rahu in Aries.

Arjun Singh's *lagna* lord is Mercury and Jupiter is placed in the *lagna*. His planets have a natural affinity for education. If the Mithun *lagna* is fortified, the native becomes clear in ideology. Mercury rules logic and reasoning, and someone convinced of his correctness can be rigid. Perhaps this was why he wanted to push through his reservation quotas in IT and medical colleges. In his chart, a major period of Jupiter's influence will continue till October 2009. Jupiter has occupied the *lagna* and is aspected by Saturn from the seventh house. This ministry is in good hands.

I&B MINISTRY

The Information & Broadcasting Ministry is directly influenced by two planets – Mercury and Venus. In astrology, Mercury is the main communicator. In Egyptian astro-mythology, Mercury is considered the messenger of God. Information also needs beautification and marketing and Venus provides glamour to this ministry.

Minister PR Das Munshi's Scorpio lagna is directly influenced by Mars and Moon, which might make him headstrong

Minister PR Das Munshi's robust horoscope is ruled by Mars and it reads: Ascendant (*lagna*) – Scorpio, Ketu – Capricorn, Moon, Mars – Taurus, Saturn – Gemini, Rahu – Cancer, Jupiter – Leo, Venus – Virgo and Sun, Mercury in Libra. But the Scorpio *lagna* is directly influenced by Mars and Moon, which might make the minister headstrong. In his chart, however, Mercury is displaced by a debilitated Sun in the 12th house. That does not make him a natural choice to head the ministry. g

A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS

Union Commerce & Industry Minister Kamal Nath has always been supremely ambitious. Yet, in nearly three decades of political life, his cherished goals have often floated on a horizon beyond his grasp. And proximity to the Nehru-Gandhis—sometimes real, sometimes fancied—has not always helped. | *by* ANIL TYAGI

PHOTOGRAPH: Sharad Saxena

KAMAL NATH: Compulsive conspirator

In 1980, as a contender for the chief ministership of Madhya Pradesh, he lost out to Arjun Singh. Mrs Gandhi swept the general election and the Madhya Pradesh Assembly polls as well. Three men were chief ministerial candidates – Shiv Bhanu Solanki, Arjun Singh and the young Kamal Nath. Sanjay Gandhi was opposed to Solanki, a tribal leader. So he pooled the Arjun Singh and Kamal Nath votes. And Arjun Singh was picked as CM, leaving Kamal Nath to bide his time.

When Mrs Gandhi died, there was much speculation about Kamal Nath's future. Rajiv Gandhi wasn't particularly enamoured of him. But he found his way into the latter's power coterie.

Yet, if his loyalty to the Nehru-Gandhis has ensured his survival, it has also on occasion pushed him to the brink of annihilation. Rajiv Gandhi's assassination plonked Kamal Nath at a political crossroads. Rigid ideological divisions appeared within the Congress as PV Narasimha Rao emerged the party's candidate for prime ministership.

Many partymen aspired to the post and Kamal Nath was one of them but no one took him seriously. Asked during an interview by a journalist if he would like to be PM, he said, "Why not?" and added that the nation should be led by a young man. The senior leadership was enraged and took him to task. He was left licking his wounds. Kamal Nath then backed Arjun Singh for PM. In the eventuality, it was Narasimha Rao who became the first non-dynastic Congress PM.

Narasimha Rao still inducted the young aspirant into his Cabinet as minister for forests and environment. And then the hawala scandal broke, forcing Kamal Nath to give up his parliamentary seat. But he knew he had a firm grip on his constituency, Chhindwara, and made his wife, Alka Nath, contest the vacated seat. She won and became a loyal lieutenant.

When it was time for Kamal Nath to return to the public spotlight, his wife resigned and he contested – only to lose the seat to the former BJP chief minister, Sunderlal Patwa. And, though the public façade of a happy marriage continues, insiders say the couple's relationship has not been cordial since.

Today, Kamal Nath faces the prospect of losing the constituency he has nurtured – even building a private helipad to fly in and out easily. Under the reorganization of Parliamentary constituencies, Chhindwara might be reserved for tribal candidates. Thirteen per cent of its population is tribal and the Congress' arch rival, the Mahakaushal Ganatantra Party, a tribal outfit, is bent on reservation. Kamal Nath is lobbying for neighbouring Baitul to be reserved instead, because he is unsure of his chances of survival outside Chhindwara. And, taking recourse to the good old 'development' bandwagon, he recently invited leading industrialists for a meeting to discuss investment in Chhindwara.

The ambitious politician has also been an astute businessman. His family's company, Electric Manufacturing Company, did business with the MP government, irrespective of who was ruling in Bhopal. The firm was sold recently. It also forged his links with Arjun Singh. The latter's son, Abhimanyu Singh, owns a factory in Bangalore that supplied power equipment to the Nath company.

His political moves have not always fructified. He recently sent a feeler to fellow MP Congressman Digvijay Singh, suggesting that he contest a Rajya Sabha seat from the state. But the Kshatriya felt insulted at this implication that he could only enter Parliament through the "back door". Worse, he saw it as a ploy by Kamal Nath to curry favour with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh by keeping his foe, Arjun Singh, from being re-elected to the Rajya Sabha.

The former environment minister also received much flak for interfering with the flow of the Beas river in Himachal Pradesh. A family property, Span Motels, that stood on the Beas riverbank would often get flooded when the volume of water increased. A series of constructions was built to divert the river away from the resort. A PIL was filed and Kamal Nath ultimately had to pay extensive damages.

A loner within the party, Kamal Nath knows the value of displaying proximity to 10 Janpath. His house in Chhindwara is full of giant pictures of himself with Sonia Gandhi in postures suggestive of conferring, listening, and confiding. Admittedly, he is close to her political advisor, Ahmed Patel. Of late, says the grapevine, he has set his heart on the finance ministry. But the present incumbent of the post Kamal Nath covets is mounting his own defensive volley – witness the none too charitable comments on the SEZ issue in the current Economic Survey. So, though he has proved an able minister, it seems he will continue cherishing a dream 10 Janpath is unlikely to be able to fulfil very soon. g

NOT MANY KNOW...

- Kamal Nath's knowledge of the judicial system helped Sanjay Gandhi tide over the legal hassles involving censorship and evidence-tampering in the post-Emergency Kissa Kursi Ka case.
- Rajiv's and Sonia's hostility towards him stemmed from suspicion that he was one of the masterminds—along with Akbar "Dumpy" Ahmed—of the Sanjay Vichar Manch, the quasi-political organization of Sanjay Gandhi loyalists that emerged after Sanjay's death. Kamal Nath, a staunch Sanjay acolyte (and a Doon School buddy of Rajiv and Sanjay) who competed with VC Shukla for prominence during Sanjay's ascendancy, distanced himself from that group.
- He won the confidence of the Rajiv-Sonia durbar because of his ability to ferret out accurate information on dissidence and potential threats from Congress-ruled states. Rajiv and then Sonia were impressed by his development of Chhindwara into a model Parliamentary constituency. Rajiv's spin doctors, particularly Captain Satish Sharma, used the model to develop Amethi.
- His rivalry with Madhavrao Scindia had a larger political imperative: it was intended to keep the Gwalior Maharaja's prime ministerial ambitions in check and thwart his becoming a challenger to the Nehru-Gandhis.
- He has strong ties with powerful leaders of all parties, including the BJP and the CPI(M). He is still used by the Congress as a back-channel negotiator to sort out differences with the CPI(M). Jyoti Basu's son, Chandan, is a close friend.
- Kamal Nath throws some of the best-organized and lavish dinner parties attended by India's glitterati and his close childhood friends. He plays host to the country's best-known journalists. He is a gourmet with a taste for European casseroles, delicately-flavoured clear soups, and Szechuan Chinese dishes and takes pride in his kitchen – run by seasoned chefs. He likes French wines and premium Scotch whisky.
- He has been an off-again-on-again smoker, preferring American brands. In order to kick the habit, he chewed gum that reduced craving for nicotine.
- He is famous for being a workaholic and a severe task master. No file ever waits on his table. He detests bureaucratic procrastination and is intolerant of any IAS official who does not jump at his commands. He is a stickler for punctuality and demands total secrecy and loyalty from his officials. In return, he is a generous friend and brings them gifts from abroad.
- His ability to handle complex environmental issues won him huge recognition at the Rio Earth Summit. A former *New York Times* journalist, Pranay Gupte, not easily impressed, turned into an admirer of Kamal Nath.
- The Sonia durbar keeps a close watch on him as he is considered a compulsive conspirator. With Scindia and Rajesh Pilot dead, and Jagdish Tytler sidelined, Kamal Nath is among the last of the Middle-Aged Turks who can stake a claim to national recognition from the Congress.

Goood Morrning, America!

the advent of satellite radio has spawned an innovative government regulatory network

Companies first petitioned the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to issue satellite Digital Audio Radio Service licences in 1990. After the FCC divided the satellite bandwidth, or the S band, the agency auctioned two eight-year licences for satellite broadcasting in 1997. Four companies—American Mobile Satellite Corp, CD Radio, Digital Satellite Broadcasting and Primosphere—submitted bids for the two licences. CD Radio, now known as Sirius Satellite Radio, bought one of the licences for $83.3 million, and American Mobile Radio Corp, now XM Radio, won the other for $89.9 million.

In the ensuing years, the US satellite radio companies formed corporate partnerships to build and distribute radio receivers, develop talk, news, music, and sports programming, and market the new product to America. After launching their satellites between 2000 and 2001, XM went on the air in late 2001, and Sirius followed in early 2002.

The companies spend roughly $250 million to launch a single satellite, leading to massive overhead costs for satellite radio firms. More than 5 million people subscribed to satellite radio as of early 2005. That number is expected to jump to 8 million by the end of 2005, according to media analysts, making satellite radio one of the fastest-growing technologies in history.

The FCC does not regulate the content of satellite radio or other fee-based media. But, amid recent complaints over indecent content on radio and television, Congress and the FCC are discussing ways to expand the agency's authority to subscription-based media, such as cable television and satellite radio.

The FCC is authorized to allocate bandwidth for Satellite Digital Audio Radio Service as it did in 1992, and to issue broadcast and satellite licences. The US government must also coordinate the satellites owned by Sirius and XM through the International Telecommunication Union, which works to oversee global communication networks.

In 1997, the FCC divided that bandwidth evenly for two satellite radio licences, which were purchased by the highest bidders – Sirius and XM Radio. Each satellite radio licence has an eight-year term and can be renewed. The FCC can levy fines and revoke the licence if either company interferes with other broadcast signals or violates other rules of its licence. g

Courtesy South Asian Journalists Association

AIR WAVE EMPIRE

THE FIRST RADIO BROADCAST was made by Canadian inventor Reginald Fessenden on Christmas Eve, 1906. He transmitted music and greetings to United Fruit Company boats equipped with receivers in the Atlantic Ocean. By 1912, there was enough radio activity in the US to prompt the government to require licences for all radio operators. Early broadcasters primarily used the amplitude modulation or AM band – radio frequencies in the middle range between 530 and 1710 kHz. The band can travel long distances but is easily interrupted by skyscrapers or hills.

IN THE 1930S, Edwin Howard Armstrong, known as the inventor of FM radio, developed the method of varying the frequency of a radio wave to create sound, rather than changing the amplitude. Clearer sound resulted and, by 1945, the number of radio stations using the FM band doubled. After the *Titanic* sank in 1912, Congress passed the Radio Act—requiring all ships to be in radio contact. In 1927, Congress amended the Radio Act to create a Federal Radio Commission, a regulatory body.

THE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 1934 created the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC has five commissioners, including a chairman. The commissioners are appointed by the president and confirmed by the Senate. The FCC's Media Bureau creates and enforces regulation for radio and television stations. The FCC cannot censor the content of any broadcast due to First Amendment free speech protections, but the group's jurisdiction includes station licencing, restricting obscene and indecent content, regulating balanced political comment and ensuring that businesses adhere to ownership rules.

To invest in order to derive handsome returns over a reasonable period, one must track international relations, economic and political developments, industry, and company-related events et al.

In the US, almost 50 per cent of the population has an exposure to the stock market directly or indirectly. In India, according to Reserve Bank of India, less than 2 per cent household assets are currently invested in the capital markets and the population percentage is even lower. A much larger percentage needs to invest in equity – either directly or through mutual funds.

Returns in US – Net of Inflation (US $)		
Year	1802	1997
Gold	1.00	0.84
Bills	1.00	2.75
Bonds	1.00	803
Equities	1.00	5, 58, 945

Returns in Indian Markets (1976-1997) average per annum			
	Appreciation	Inflation	Net Return
Gold	9.5	10	-0.50
Bank Deposits	10.5	10	+0.50
Co. Deposits	14.0	10	+4
Debentures	14.5-15	10	+4.5-5
Equities	21	10	+11

Equities always yield amazing returns – be it gold, company deposits, bank deposits, debentures or bonds. The magic of multi-baggers experienced by those lucky enough to buy Infosys, Wipro or even Reliance, and more recently the likes of Unitech early in their life cycles, is only possible by buying equity.

The Indian scenario has a lot of positives: favourable demography, and strong GDP growth (with services accounting for 66 per cent), robust growth in domestic consumption, strong corporate growth with low debt and high levels of cash, strong liquidity. There is some concern over already stretched valuations, increasing inflation, rising crude prices, political developments and so on. Here are some stocks worth looking at.

THE NEW DELHI OBEROI: Soaring future

PHOTOGRAPH: Sharad Saxena

EAST INDIA HOTEL (EIH)—CMP RS 94

A member of the Oberoi group, operating a number of subsidiaries in the hotel industry and related activities, EIH is on an expansion spree within the country and abroad. With robust December quarter results and the fact that the stock is available at its four-month low, it offers significant scope for appreciation. Moreover, with tremendous growth in the Indian tourism industry, the stock is a good long-term buy.

APOLLO TYRES—CMP RS 270

The tyre industry is likely to witness a demand-supply squeeze and the possibility of any new capacity coming up in the near future (at least two years) looks remote. With the prices of natural rubber and crude holding at reasonable levels, tyre companies may witness a quantum jump in their earnings in the next few quarters. Apollo Tyres is likely to be the biggest beneficiary, with recent acquisitions in South Africa. The stock can comfortably give 50 per cent returns in a year's time.

NIIT CMP RS 94

A business where only one big player is left after years of consolidation is likely to witness accelerated growth. This is all the more likely to happen with the kind of regular arrangements that NIIT has been entering into with a large number of government and non-government agencies. The company expects to yield an EPS of Rs 16 for 2007, Rs 32-36 for 2008 and Rs 54-60 for 2009. Besides, company stake in NIIT is at present valued at about Rs 200 per share. With the regulations in India becoming more conducive for private education, NIIT is emerging as an integrated education player and not an IT education company only. It is also making serious efforts to form a university. The stock can reach a four-figure quote (as used to be) in 12-18 months. g

gfiles does not accept responsibility for investment decisions by readers of this column. Investment-related queries may be sent to gfilesindia@gmail.com with Dr Sood's name in the subject line.

AN AFFAIR TO REMEMBER

A former three-time chief secretary looks back with pride

Haryana Home Secretary M C Gupta (standing) with Chief Minister Banarsi Das Gupta (extreme left) in 1977

The idea of a career in the administrative services was not mine. I was barely 13 years old and about to give my Class IX examination, when my father, a professor, advised me that I should plan to get into the IAS rather than follow him as an engineer.

My only perception of the IAS and its predecessor, the ICS, was that of all-powerful district magistrates and formidable collector sahibs issuing prohibitory orders like Section 144 of the CrPC. I was a child during the pre-Partition and Partition riots. I remember a public relations person sitting in an open tonga announcing the collector's diktats.

Some years later I was to realize that being an IAS officer meant much more than enforcing law and order. The career was a noble call to national service that would also give me status and social support. India was newly independent. Young men like me were suffused with idealism.

After being selected for the IAS I was posted in Haryana as an officer of the state's cadre. At that time, Haryana was among the most backward states of the country. Nobody could have imagined that it would become a front-running state in the years to come.

I was posted as deputy commissioner, Mahendragarh, in Narnaul in 1967 during the Rao Birender Singh regime, but left for a central deputation in 1968 and joined the department as a fresh entrant. I returned to the state in 1972. Thereafter, till my retirement in 1997, I continued to alternate between the state and central governments.

When I was recalled to the state during Chaudhary Bhajan Lal's regime to become Haryana Chief Secretary for the third time in 1995, I was then the Industry Secretary to the Government of India. One of my peers called up and asked me my feelings about returning as chief secretary for the third time. I replied that it felt like getting married to the same woman for the third time.

Times have changed and along with them, value systems. Globalization has made its impact upon society and governance. Things are vastly different from what they were in the1950s and '60s. There is a new dynamism in the air all across India. But this is nothing new to Haryana.

'I went to see Chief Minister Bansi Lal on official work. He asked me to sit comfortably before I could even open the official discussion. He asked me to compare him with Chaudhary Bhajan Lal as chief minister'

Since its inception as a state it quickly developed a culture of quick decision-making, and transmitting them to the lower levels of government. Haryana's per capita income for the last year is the second highest in the country—a little over Rs 31,000 at current prices, second only to Goa. As I said, the Haryana of today is very different from the Haryana of 1966.

I was closely associated with four chief ministers of Haryana: Chaudhary Bhajan Lal, Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, Chaudhary Devi Lal and Chaudhary Bansi Lal. All four were unique. In fact, once when I was Chief Secretary (for the third time), something interesting happened. I think, it was in 1996. I went to see Chief Minister Bansi Lal on official work. He asked me to sit comfortably before I could even open the official discussion. He asked me to compare him with Chaudhary Bhajan Lal as chief minister.

Even for an officer who had been in civil service for 36 years, this came as a googly. I decided to play with a straight bat. I asked him whether I could compare three of them—Chaudhary Devi Lal, Chaudhary Bhajan Lal and him. He asked me to go ahead. Tea was served in the meantime and I had a couple of minutes to collect my thoughts.

I told him that Chaudhary Devi Lal was essentially a big landlord, a large-hearted person. He had neither the time nor the desire to go into details. Also, he was quite credulous. Turning to Chaudhary Bhajan Lal, I said that he was very suave and generally a nice person. He tried to respect all those worthy of respect. He was so nice in his personal relations that you could not be sure whether he was really happy or not. As for Bansi Lal himself, I told him that it was difficult to describe him to his face. But in his register, there was no column for pardoning people. Once he was annoyed with anyone, it was difficult for that person to regain his favour. I told him that in his new *avatar* he was more accommodating and straightforward.

ON OTHERS AT HARYANA'S HELM

Pratap Singh Kairon

I can recall that Kairon was a towering personality; not too tall nor the typical Jat Sikh, but there was something that made you respect and even fear him. I remember at least two meetings with him when I was a very young sub-divisional magistrate. He spoke with a lot of variety and conviction. He could be extremely pleasant and even friendly when he wanted and he could also be equally tough.

Pandit Bhagwat Dayal Sharma

He was an astute politician but very open, very friendly and still holding on to some values. Later, his son become a minister in the state.

Comrade Ram Kishan

He was a simple individual so who hardly left a lasting impression.

Rao Birender Singh

He came from a defence forces background when he joined the ministry in public life. He was also a smart politician. His son, Rao Inderjit Singh, is the Minister of State for Defence in the Union government.

Another event remains indelibly etched in my mind. I was Home Secretary when Banarsi Das Gupta was chief minister. In 1976, during the Emergency, he did not pressure officers to do anything wrong. I recall one major incident of the time.

Mani Ram Bagri, Member of Parliament, was in jail under MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act) at Rohtak and he was ill. One day I received a telephone call from the District Magistrate, Rohtak that Bagri was critically ill. He suggested that Bagri be released from jail on parole. I told him that we had already sanctioned three months' parole to Bagri. He said that Bagri was adamant, insisting that he did not want a conditional release and would not agree to parole.

It was morning, I asked him to call me in the evening at 5 pm when I would give the government's decision. I tried to contact Banarsi Das Gupta who was also the Home Minister. I could not contact him as he was travelling, addressing public meetings.

The district magistrate called at five in the evening. I told him that I had not been able to contact the chief minister. I asked him to consider all factors and when he reaffirmed Bagri was critically ill, I asked him to revoke the MISA order and release him forthwith. He was shocked that I had not obtained the chief minister's order. I quietly told him that I was conveying to him the orders and he should immediately carry them out. I asked him to confirm the release within one hour.

LOOKING BACK...

* **Deputy Commissioner,** Mahendragarh (1967-68)
* **Home Secretary,** Haryana (1975-76, 1987)
* **Secretary, Industries,** Government of India (1994-95)
* **Chief Secretary,** Haryana (1991, '94, 1995-97)

Around 9 pm that night, the Chief Minister called me from Narnaul and asked me about the matter since I was trying to get in touch with him. I told him what had happened and that I had ordered the release of Mani Ram Bagri and that I was sending the file for his approval. The Chief Minister held the telephone silently for a minute and then he told me it was all right. The following day I sent the file up regarding the case and I got it back the next day with his approval. g

compiled by ARUN LAVANIA

Thumbs up for Narmada schools!

From the green revolution through the white revolution to the cyber revolution, the nation has taken impressive strides in economic development. It is now the turn of an education revolution—quietly brewing in the rugged tribal belt of Gujarat. Its architect is Milind Torawane, the dynamic district collector of Narmada district. "I come from the backward district of Banaskantha and in my present *avtar* as collector of yet another impoverished district, I felt that it is education that can change the future of the rural population, especially tribals," says Torawane.

Gujarat's IAS officers hold a *chintan shivir* every three years to identify problem areas to focus on and the last such *shivir* picked education. Teachers in government schools playing truant is a perpetual concern and Torawane laments, "No teachers, no improvement in literacy rate." To tackle this problem, he is introducing—for the first time in the country—the biometric system of attendance for both teachers and students. This innovative system uses a biometric machine to record the check-in and check-out times of staff and pupils via their thumb impressions. The mid-day meal scheme will also be linked to this attendance system to avoid wastage of food.

Budget provision for this attendance scheme has been made and government approval obtained. Tenders will be floated soon and about 680 schools of the district are expected to be covered by yearend. Since power cuts are frequent, the biometric machines will be provided electricity back-up facilities.

And, since tribal families are reluctant to lose children to school because they serve as helping hands for work, Torawane plans to involve parents in income-generating projects by way of compensation.

Manju, *a messiah for the masses*

The Prime Minister's National Rural Employment Guarantee (NREG) scheme, launched on February 2, 2006, with a budget of about Rs 10,000 crore, is scripting an amazing success story in the predominantly rural economy of the land of warriors—Rajasthan. And the warrior who has battled heavy odds to make this possible is Dungarpur collector Manju Rajpal, the topper among the women in the IAS batch of 2000. The scheme envisages 100 days of manual work at minimum wages. Rajpal has created awareness about it at the grassroots level through the mass media and by touring villages. About 2.5 lakh of the rural population has been registered under the scheme, with 75-90 per cent being women. All those registered got work and were paid.

This zealous implementation of the scheme should lessen the largescale rural migration to Gujarat during the agriculturally lean months and also empower women. Rajpal has also dovetailed local voluntary organizations' resources and objectives into achieving economic self-sufficiency. Corruption and fake entries in the employment rolls have been tackled by *padayatra*s and direct interaction with the villagers.

Good doctor, good earth

After earning a medical degree, Prabhat Kumar topped the 1984 civil services examinations. Four years later, during a five-month stint as chairman, Lucknow Development Authority (LDA), the doctor-who-never-was became a social surgeon. In the face of opposition from the real estate mafia and other powerful vested interests, his crusade against encroachment freed 338.4 acres of government land worth Rs 540 crore. Construction work and development languishing for 15 years were restarted in Gomati Nagar Phase II, benefiting 1,000 impoverished farmers. The cases of 8,000 plot allottees were resolved.

Prabhat's work was based on four schemes. These were Kalyan Kuteer, under which homeless rickshaw-pullers became house owners by paying daily instalments of Rs 10; Pradhikaran Mitra Divas, under which disputes were resolved on a particular day each week in the presence of the allottee and the concerned LDA employee; Nikshep 1988, which offered land allottees incentives to pay off all dues to LDA; and Smriti Van Yojana, which had citizens plant trees on memorable occasions after which LDA nurtured them. The last saw 100 acres of land along the Lucknow-Kanpur highway turned into a little forest with 5,000 plant varieties.

The officer, now director, International Crop Research Institute for Semi-arid Tropics, New Delhi, says, "Unyielding integrity of mind and purpose, and an intensity to win that includes courage and the conviction to take bold decisions as well as sensitivity to the people have been the driving force for me." g

Milestones is about your good work. Tell us about it by writing to gfilesindia@gmail.com

Groaning under injustice

does the government have the political will to tackle judicial reform?

Governmental suggestions for judicial reforms, however, are viewed with suspicion by the general public as any real improvement would kill the milch cow of corruption

A Transparency International report last year estimated that about Rs 21,000 crore is paid annually in bribes by Indian citizens–with the fields of police, judiciary, education and health swallowing the most bribes. The report has been ignored despite the government relying on it to answer a query in Parliament on corruption.

5,31,477 cases pending in High Courts for 10 years. Most of the 1.32 crore criminal cases unresolved in trial courts relate to petty offences.

<1% budget for subordinate judiciary in all states but Delhi. In terms of GNP, the expenditure on judiciary in our country is hardly 0.2 per cent, whereas it is 1.2 per cent in Singapore, 1.4 per cent in US and 4.3 per cent in the UK.

Rs 385 crore allocated in Ninth Plan (1997-2002) to meet priority demands of judiciary. It amounts to 0.071 per cent of the total expenditure of Rs 5,41,207 crore.

Rs 700 crore allocation in Tenth Plan (2002-07). It is 0.078 per cent of the Plan outlay of Rs 8,93,183 crore.

One reason for this malaise is the whopping 3-crore backlog of judicial cases. President APJ Abdul Kalam has suggested a "court martial" type dispensation to clear it. A former Supreme Court judge has pointed out, "Adjournments should be granted in exceptional circumstances, the process to serve notices on the respondents should be streamlined, and the names of unwanted respondents should be deleted."

Other reformers propose filling vacancies of subordinate judges and magistrates, and increasing the judiciary's numerical strength. The judge-population ratio in India (based on the 1971 census) was 10.5 judges per million persons. The Law Commission says India needs 107 judges per million persons. To begin with, the judge strength needs to be raised five-fold, i.e. 50 judges per million in five years.

Union Law Minister Hans Raj Bhardwaj recently announced an allocation of Rs 1,000 crore for making justice dispensation from the grass-roots level to the apex court "e-friendly". Even an impoverished litigant at the infrastructure-starved *taluk* level would be able to access basic information about the status of his case without spending on lawyers, police, courts et al.

Chief Minister Narendra Modi says Gujarat would have a "high-tech" justice delivery system on the pattern of Singapore. "E-courts and technology courts will enable plaintiffs to file lawsuits electronically," he says. Modi also favours use of digital transcriptions of court proceedings.

The Centre has suggested improving the crime investigation system to preclude chances of material witnesses turning hostile. For this, all statements of witnesses would be recorded by magistrates rather than policemen and a witness who retracts would be charged with perjury regardless of the accused's acquittal.

But senior judicial administrators object to this. The government would have to appoint a large number of magistrates at the *taluk* level who would be required to testify before trial courts that witnesses had made statements to them without fear, intimidation or favour.

Governmental suggestions for judicial reforms are viewed with suspicion by the public as any real improvement would kill the milch cow of corruption. Genuine reforms would be detrimental to the vested interests of a large chunk of lawmakers who are in the legal net for various offences, many gruesome in nature. g

SARITA BHATNAGAR (WRITER IS A FREELANCER)

SCIP YOUR PROBLEMS CONVENIENTLY

LOOKING FOR

SOUND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES?

STUCK UP IN INCOME TAX OR OTHER TAX-RELATED ISSUES?

FEEL SHORT-CHANGED OR CHEATED?

FED UP WITH SHODDY SERVICES OF BANKS, INVESTMENT COMPANIES BROKERS AND MOBILE OR OTHER SERVICE PROVIDERS?

Come to **Society for Consumers' and Investors' Protection**

SCIP is an NGO, registered with the Registrar of Societies, New Delhi and is empanelled with the Ministry of Company Affairs and Securities & Exchange Board of India (SEBI).

Activities and Services of SCIP

- Investor protection programmes and strategies
- Human resource development
- Seminars on contemporary issues
- Information bank on all listed companies
- Content provider on related issues for print/electronic media
- Quick redressal of consumers'/investors' grievances and complaints
- Generating consumer and investor activism through consumer/investor protection workshops
- Assistance to local investor associations and similar protection groups
- Recommendations on investments
- Tax planning workshops
- Capital market research

SCIP's Futuristic Vision

- Interactive website and Television shows
- Develop local area networks and Research projects
- Regular study material on consumer and investor issues
- A publication on issues related to consumers and investors
- Establish global liaison

Society for Consumers' & Investors' Protection (Regd)
118, 2nd Floor, DDA Site No. 1, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delh-110 060. Ph/Fax: +91-11-28744789, 45082832, 20544692
E-mail: scipindia@yahoo.com; Web site: www.scipindia.org

Uncle Sam's bear hug

did the ministry of external affairs really think it could influence a veteran journalist when the issues are so clear?

PHOTO COURTESY EMBASSY OF IRAN

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PRANAB MUKHERJEE WITH IRANIAN PRESIDENT MAHMOUD AHMADINEJAD: toeing the line on handshakes?

The *Asian Age* of February 7 had an article, 'Mulford's Curious Comments', by journalist Inder Malhotra—on US Ambassador David Mulford's press conference on the eve of External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee's visit to Iran. Mulford viceregally pronounced that the US would "watch with interest" the minister's visit. The article reveals how the current Indian establishment has embraced the US connection with eyes wide shut.

Following the press conference, the *Asian Age* editor asked Malhotra to write on it. News of this assignment reached the Ministry of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary called Malhotra to say a transcript of the press conference would be delivered to him and he should study it prior to writing his piece.

Malhotra writes that he did study the transcript and concluded there may be some justification for the ministry's silence on the press conference and the ambassador's pronouncement. But he questions the need for such a "curious" press conference on the eve of the visit and feels Ambassador Mulford committed breach of diplomatic etiquette.

Most curious is the ministry's keenness to downplay the ambassador's comments, to the extent of providing the transcript to Malhotra. That is the task of the US embassy's press information wing! The correct course for the ministry would have been to take up the matter with the ambassador. Instead, Pranab Mukherjee publicly rebuked a TV reporter who asked him about "America's message on Iran".

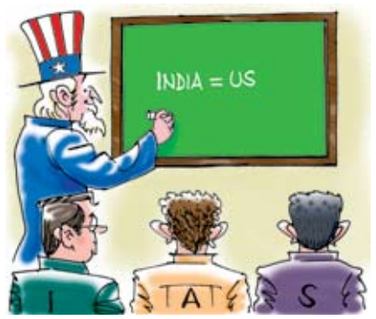
The ministry's silence only reinforces the growing impression that the current UPA government has decided to play junior partner to the Bush Administration. In the aftermath of the Indo-US agreement on "civilian nuclear cooperation", there is a strong lobby within the ruling dispensation, and some sections of business and industry and the media, that believes India will soon graduate to superpower status on American coattails. It is becoming obvious that this rush for an American embrace is PMO-driven.

Recently, a former Bush government official admitted India was "coerced" to vote against Iran at the International Atomic Energy Agency. Another disturbing aspect of the growing US influence is Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's proposition that India and Pakistan are equal victims of terrorism. Not that the growth of Indo-US relations is not in the interests of both countries. Our policymakers need to heed the saying: "America is like the sun; if you get too close, you get burnt and if you are too far, you do not get the warmth".

NIRANJAN DESAI (WRITER IS FORMER AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND AND CHIEF OF ICCR)

Following the Indo-US deal on civilian nuclear cooperation, there is a lobby within the ruling dispensation, and sections of business, industry and the media that believes India will soon graduate to superpower status on American coattails

ILLUSTRATION: Rohnit Phore



Extreme outsourcing!

is the move to train ias officers in us universities a wise one?

A PMO plan to "revamp" the bureaucracy by outsourcing training of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers to US universities has bred much resentment. The officers are now required to obtain stamps of evaluation and approval from the universities to qualify for senior positions. Based on recommendations of an expert panel headed by economist YK Alagh, the move could turn India into a US stooge.

The John F Kennedy School of Government (KSG) at Harvard University, Duke University and Syracuse University have been engaged to train IAS officers at the Ahmedabad and Bangalore IIMs, and the Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), New Delhi. Ninety-five IAS officers of joint secretary rank, with 26-28 years of service behind them, have had lessons on "effective governance" at IIM, Ahmedabad. These officers require a certificate from KSG before they can become additional secretaries or secretaries.

Two other training programmes, at IIM Bangalore and TERI, will cover 150 officers with a service span of seven to nine years.

It is not known whether the move has the Union Cabinet's sanction. There has been little or no public debate on the issue in Parliament, among the usually vocal media, or among the intelligentsia. A sum of Rs 45 crore is slated to be spent on the exercise but nothing is known about the sanctioning of this amount. Also, IIM, Ahmedabad, a premier management school, has little relevance to the ruralia in which a large number of bureaucrats have to serve.

JAGANNIWAS IYER

The Monster of North Block

the income tax department could do with a little less interference

A former Indian Revenue Service (IRS) member says 45 per cent of revenue collected by the Income Tax Department goes towards its salaries. Thus, income tax collection is unprofitable and not worth the harassment to tax-payers, and the Department should be wound up. This argument is untenable. Fiscal and financial statements of the Ministry of Finance over the years reveal the IRS (Income Tax) has the best cost-benefit ratio compared to similar organizations in other countries. The Department has no authority to appropriate even a rupee for its expenses. It is allocated an "expenditure budget" by the Centre to meet its yearly administrative and operational functioning costs. This budget comes to only around 1 per cent of the net revenue collected. Even after its allocation, the purse strings rest in the hands of another agency – the Zonal Accounts Officer,

Sections of the public and government have sought to underplay the Department's role through an argument involving pre- and post-assessment collections

Year	Total Collection (IN CRORE RUPEES)	Cost of Collection (IN CRORE RUPEES)	%
1998-99	46600	852	1.85
1999-00	57959	894	1.54
2000-01	68305	929	1.36
2001-02	69198	993	1.44
2002-03	83088	984	1.18
2003-04	105085	1050	1.00
2004-05	131948	1138	0.86
2005-06	165208	1227	0.74

a sort of local office of the Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG).

Statements published over the past decade by the Department and by the CAG show net revenue collections and their cost in real terms as shown in the box.

The apex body managing the functioning of the Department is the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT), consisting of a chairman and six members. The country is divided into 116 regions, each under a Chief Commissioner of Income Tax with the rank of additional secretary. Then there are 698 commissioners, 1,116 additional and joint Commissioners, and 1,240 deputy commissioners. The present cadre of 3,904 Group A and 4,204 Group B officers check, audit and conduct detailed inquiries on about 3 crore tax cases, collecting—as per latest figures—Rs 1,65,208 crore revenue. The current year's collection till December 2006 has risen by 42.5 per cent.

Sections of the public as well as the government have sought to underplay the Department's role through a ludicrous argument involving pre- and post-assessment collections. The talk is of advance tax and deduction of income tax at source versus further tax demands raised by the Department on account of evasion or concealment of certain income. Nobody voluntarily pays taxes in advance, in full, in time, if the "watchdog" is not constantly monitoring revisions and levying penal interest and fines.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Indirect Taxes (Customs & Central Excise) were set up under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963. The Act stipulated that the two Boards would be autonomous in their respective fields and the Department of Revenue in the Finance Ministry would only be a coordinator between them. In effect, over the years, the ministry's mandarins have been eyeing even operational control of the field officers. Section 116 of the Income Tax Act mentions only field officers—chief commissioners, commissioners, etc—and the Central Board of Direct Taxes as income tax authorities with the jurisdiction to implement the Act. But, of late, the Department of Revenue has made inroads into field functions too. g

R K PATHANIA (WRITER IS FORMER MEMBER OF CBDT)

Demolishing India?

a lawsuit poses a major hurdle for the real estate firm's mega stock market plan

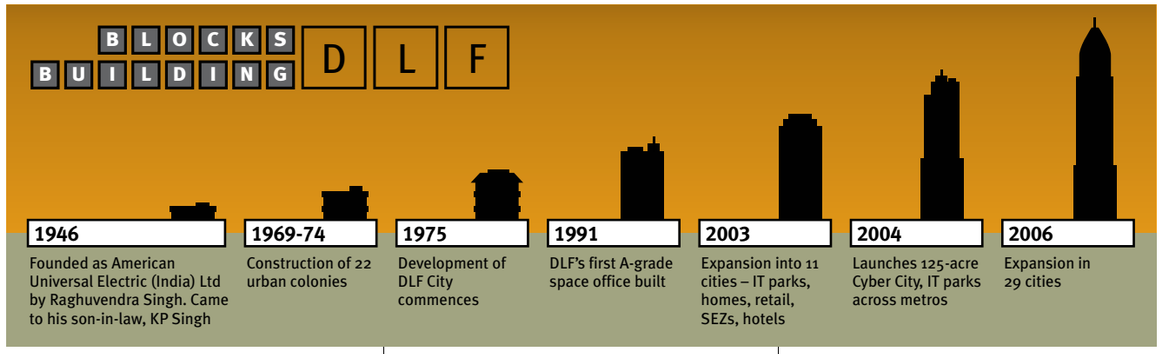
The Delhi High Court, on February 20, 2007, converted into a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) a writ petition fi led by the Society for Consumers' and Investors' Protection (SCIP) against real estate major DLF Ltd. SCIP, an NGO empanelled with the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Ministry of Company Affairs (MCA), had received a large number of complaints from shareholders. The complaints related to the offer letter dated 21.12.2005 regarding the company's rights issue of debentures. The shareholders said that they either did not receive the offer letter or that the terms of offer were too forbidding. The fi rst complaint was backed by an FIR lodged by the postal authorities stating that the company got letters addressed to shareholders marked with cancellation stamps in the Safdarjung Post Offi ce but never posted the letters.

The second complaint related to the fact that the company announced that the entire issue of debentures and equity shares, if any, would not be listed at the time of issue and there was no intention of getting them listed on any stock exchange. The company offered optionally convertible unsecured debentures of face value of Rs 100 each, carrying interest at 2 per cent per annum on 1:1 right basis. The issue closed on 18.1.06.

However, on March 17, 2006—within two months of issue closure—the company convened an Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) at which it got an in-principle approval for listing its shares on the BSE and NSE. It also converted each debenture into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each. It declared a further bonus of seven shares for each share and split the Rs 10 share into fi ve shares of Rs 2 each.

SCIP, after approaching SEBI and Ministry of Company Affairs, fi led the writ petition and sought a direction from the court to SEBI and the ministry to probe DLF's affairs and also to cancel the issue of debentures. Before replying to the court, and also to avert the consequences of violating SEBI rules, the Companies Act, 1956 and the Indian Penal Code, DLF convened another EGM on November 14, 2006 to modify the resolutions passed earlier. It extended benefi ts of convertible debentures issued on rights basis, their subsequent conversion into equity shares, issue of allotment of bonus shares and split of those shares to the shareholder who could not subscribe in terms of the letter of offer dated 21.12.2005.

The average cost of acquisition of these shares for the promoters is Re 0.31 per equity share, at face value of Rs 2 each, which they are offering to prospective buyers at about Rs 800. The shares are alleged to have been widely traded in the gray market at around this price. The likely offer price is hardly in sync with the fundamentals of the company with the latest EPS for Rs 2 face-value share being only Rs 2.53, and the net asset value per share being Rs 19.37.


BLOCKS BUILDING DLF
1946
Founded as American Universal Electric (India) Ltd by Raghuvendra Singh. Came to his son-in-law, KP Singh
1969-74
Construction of 22 urban colonies
1975
Development of DLF City commences
1991
DLF's first A-grade space office built
2003
Expansion into 11 cities – IT parks, homes, retail, SEZs, hotels
2004
Launches 125-acre Cyber City, IT parks across metros
2006
Expansion in 29 cities

These fundamentals have been arrived at by showing sale of properties to DLF Assets Pvt Ltd, an entity promoted by the key shareholders themselves. Profi ts for eight months ending November 30, 2006, have been shown to have increased to Rs 1,830 crore from about Rs 192 crore in 2005-06, an increase of 853 per cent! A Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) fi led with SEBI by DLF in January 2007 shows that 75 per cent of the company's pre-tax profits came from sales to DLF Assets. About two-thirds of DLF's revenue for the same period was accounted for by the same sales.

In 2002, DLF vice-chairman-cum-director Rajiv Singh was found guilty of violating SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares & Takeovers) Regulations, 1997 for acquiring equity shares in excess of specifi ed limits without prior public announcement. Chairman KP Singh paid a fi ne of Rs 5 lakh to SEBI. They got the shares de-listed on the stock exchanges and told shareholders to sell to them as they could not sell otherwise. The de-listing also helped to avoid the regulator's attention for various irregularities committed by the company.

In another case, the Supreme Court also passed an order with regard to illegal sale of shares of Bhoruka Financial Services Ltd (BFSL) to a DLF Group Company—DLF Commercial Developers (DLFCD). DLFCD entered into a share purchase agreement with the promoters of BFSL to buy out their 98.37 per cent stake and sought exemption from SEBI from making an open offer to public shareholders—numbering just 26. BFSL shares were listed on the Bangalore Stock Exchange but DLF bought the shares from promoters of BFSL on the Magadh Stock Exchange—where

PHOTO: Sharad Saxena

they were not listed but were hurriedly allowed to be traded in the permitted category through a local broker. SEBI recently slapped a fi ne of Rs 1 crore for this violation.

A huge number of complaints and cases, both civil and criminal, is pending against the company and its directors. Thirty-two complaints are with the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Commission (MRTPC) while 83 complaints are before various original as well as appellate commissions, including the National Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. These complaints can leave the company facing claims worth hundreds of millions of rupees.

Over 85 criminal and civil proceedings against DLF are before the Supreme Court, various high courts and district courts. A number of arbitration proceedings are also pending. About 80 cases are with tax authorities and labour courts. About 10 criminal and civil cases are pending against DLF's subsidiaries and their directors in various courts.

On January 2, 2007, DLF fi led the aforementioned DRHP with SEBI. It had fi led a DRHP in May 2006 but withdrew for reasons best known to it, or to SEBI and the Ministry of Company Affairs. Now, DLF intends to make a public issue of 175 million shares at face value of Rs 2 each.

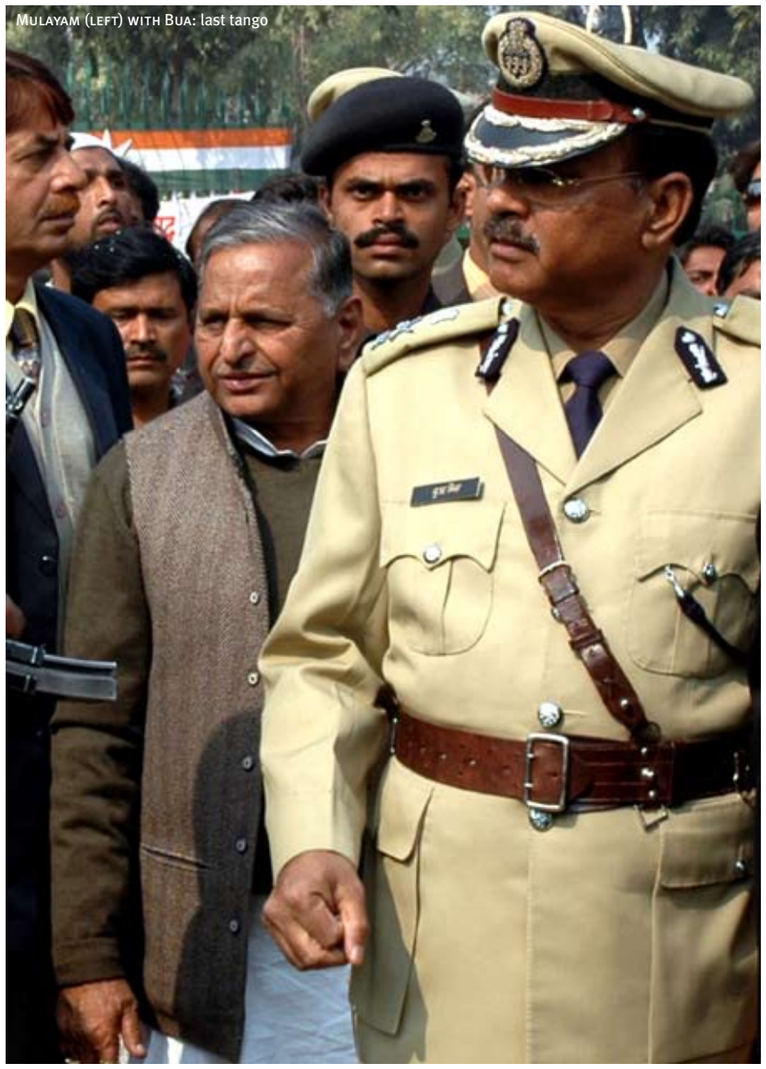
If market buzz, as refl ected in the pink papers, is any indication, the issue price is likely to be Rs 800 per share. At this price, DLF will raise Rs 14,000 crore, which makes it the biggest IPO of a private company in India. The only company to have raised more than Rs 10,000 crore through a public issue so far is the state-controlled Oil & Natural Gas Corporation which raised Rs 10,500 crore in March 2004.

Post-IPO, DLF Ltd would be a company worth over Rs 1,36,000 crore and its chairman would emerge a leading billionaire—controlling more than 85 per cent of the paid-up equity share capital of the company after its listing. His wealth will be in the region of Rs 1,15,000-Rs 1,20,000 crore.

(A questionnaire sent to the DLF chairman by gfi les had elicited no response till the time of going to press). g

Pounds of flesh

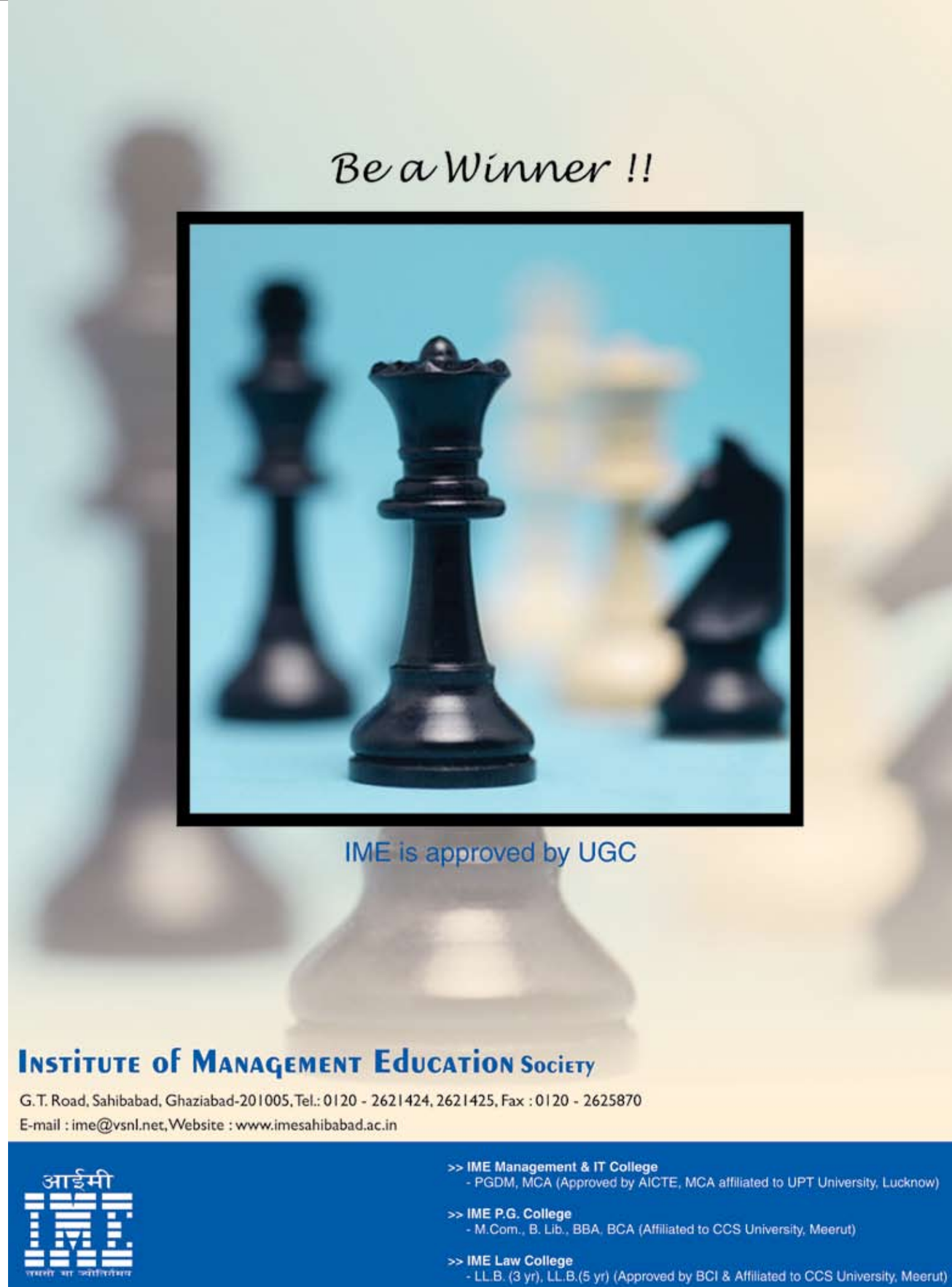
my shifting an act of vendetta by cec chawla, claims dgp


Mulayam (left) with Bua: last tango

The Election Commission has ordered the transfer of the Director-General of Police (DGP) Bua Singh along with 10 senior officers in Uttar Pradesh on the eve of the Assembly polls. The policeman's clout and political affiliations are well known. Sources say he treats Chief Minister Mulayam Singh Yadav's son, Akhilesh Yadav, as his own offspring. When the killing and rape of children in Nithari was uncovered, Bua Singh saw no reason to resign. Now, following the marching orders, he has sought voluntary retirement. This is obviously a face-saving move since his retirement is due in June.

The ouster is reportedly due to Chief Election Commissioner Naveen Chawla's enmity towards Bua Singh. Chawla is one of the circle of close friends of Congress supremo Sonia Gandhi and apparently convinced her that Bua Singh's continuance as DGP would jeopardize her party's chances in the UP polls. According to sources, Chawla has been at daggers drawn with Bua Singh ever since the days when the Chawla family trust received a sum from the local area development funds of the local Member of Parliament. Bua Singh was then in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and, Chawla feels, could have helped but did not. Speaking to friends, Bua Singh has cited this longstanding grouse as the reason for his transfer.

Among the other Mulayam men for whom there has been no escape this time is Navneet Sikera. Sikera was Varanasi SSP and was away at a family function of the chief minister in his village when the bomb blasts occurred in Varanasi in 2006. However, being close to the chief minister, he did not pay for his absence but secured another plum posting at Meerut. A similar case was that of Devdutt, the Meerut Commissioner who has also been shifted. He was Chief Executive Officer, NOIDA, when news of manipulation in the allotment of plots in the area through lottery forced his transfer. But, rather than a punishment posting, he was sent to Meerut. g


Be a Winner !!
IME is approved by UGC
INSTITUTE of MANAGEMENT EDUCATION Society
G.T. Road, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad-201005, Tel.: 0120 - 2621424, 2621425, Fax : 0120 - 2625870
E-mail : ime@vsnl.net, Website : www.imesahibabad.ac.in
आईमी
>> IME Management & IT College
- PGDM, MCA (Approved by AICTE, MCA affiliated to UPT University, Lucknow)
>> IME P.G. College
- M.Com., B. Lib., BBA, BCA (Affiliated to CCS University, Meerut)
>> IME Law College
- LL.B. (3 yr), LL.B.(5 yr) (Approved by BCI & Affiliated to CCS University, Meerut)

Janus-faced Tripathi

Keeping both the bureaucratic and political bosses happy is a tightroping feat but Praveen Kumar Tripathi, Principal Secretary to the Delhi Chief Minister, is doing it none too badly. Tripathi, a 1977 batch IAS officer of Union Territory cadre, was brought to this post by S. Raghunathan just before the latter retired as Chief Secretary, Delhi. And Raghunathan also helped to induct his successor, Ramesh Narayanswamy.

Now, while Chief Minister Sheila Dixit considers Tripathi extremely trustworthy, so does Narayanswamy. And staffers in the Chief Minister's secretariat are at their wits' end, trying to figure out whose man Tripathi is. Meanwhile, he is a winner all the way, feared alike by the followers of both Dixit and Narayanswamy. But how long he will keep up this balancing act is a matter of conjecture.

Mayawati's Three Musketeers

Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) supremo Mayawati has been UP chief minister three times. And, during the three tenures, three IAS officers became her close aides. The trusted trinity—Netram, Shrikrishna and Kunwar Fateh Bahadur Singh—is once again ready to wait on her if she stages a comeback this time. When Mayawati lost power, they were exiled to Uttar Pradesh officialdom's Siberia.

Netram, an amiable, low-profile officer, looked after matters relating to industrial development. Though promoted to Principal Secretary, he is now languishing as Member (Judicial) in the Board of Revenue. Shrikrishna suffered the worst setback—bereft of any posting for some time. He managed a six-month study leave abroad. Thereafter, he spent eight months in the personnel department without any work or designation. He is now Secretary (Sports), a post sans any political prestige. Fateh Bahadur was downgraded from the powerful position of secretary to CM to the ceremonial Secretary (Dharmathkarya).

Priya lends a helping hand

When Minister for Information & Broadcasting Priya Ranjan Das Munshi issued a departmental fiat on September 15, 2006, ordering formation of a committee for purchase of 300 films to be telecast on Doordarshan, his aide, Secretary Manoj Kumar Agarwal, got the order implemented with due haste. The committee included the Prasar Bharati CEO, the Doordarshan DG, and the ADG (Finance). The last-named happens to be Rajat Bhargava, a batchmate of Agarwal. Both are from the 1990 batch and are originally from UP though Agarwal is from the West Bengal cadre and Bhargava from the Andhra Pradesh one.

Though regional films were excluded, there were many bidders for, with Rs 10 lakh being paid for each film, the total amount at stake was Rs 30 crore. Bypassing several bidders quoting lower rates, the order went to two Mumbai-based distributors g

DEMOGRAPHY OF IAS AS ON 01.01.2007

NAME OF THE CADRE		AGE GROUP (YEARS)								
		BELOW 26	26—30	31—35	36—40	41—45	46—50	51—56	56—60	ABOVE 60
1	ASSAM, MEGHALAYA	1	14	14	23	15	43	53	39	0
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	0	7	27	23	40	63	76	71	0
3	BIHAR	1	11	20	25	22	34	46	81	0
4	CHHATTISGARH	2	16	10	12	5	16	26	18	0
5	GUJARAT	1	17	20	16	22	29	68	56	0
6	HIMACHAL	1	4	11	6	9	22	26	31	0
7	HARYANA	0	8	14	11	25	34	50	53	0
8	JHARKHAND	0	4	13	11	14	18	16	45	0
9	JAMMU & KASHMIR	0	3	7	8	11	7	30	35	0
10	KERALA	0	3	9	16	23	33	33	44	0
11	KARNATAKA	0	13	18	16	27	25	76	63	0
12	MAHARASHTRA	0	13	29	34	47	57	81	60	0
13	MADHYA PRADESH	0	8	20	28	30	58	89	61	1
14	MANIPUR-TRIPURA	1	8	14	17	21	21	34	49	0
15	NAGALAND	1	1	6	3	9	4	12	16	0
16	ORISSA	0	5	17	25	25	17	0	0	0
17	PUNJAB	1	12	16	16	17	25	38	57	0
18	RAJASTHAN	2	8	25	25	16	36	53	55	0
19	SIKKIM	0	1	6	3	8	2	8	13	0
20	TAMIL NADU	0	16	15	37	34	40	76	75	0
21	UTTARANCHAL	0	8	8	6	5	10	27	19	0
22	UTTAR PRADESH	0	19	31	35	54	57	91	150	1
23	AGMUT	0	16	20	24	29	35	53	47	1
24	WEST BENGAL	0	8	22	17	31	34	51	75	0
TOTAL		11	223	392	473	539	720	1141	1263	3